FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1842. [NO. 1313.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

SHOES.

Just received from Philadelphia, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers. For sale low for Cash.

S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, July 26, 1842. 12-3w

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, made by James Cain to Archd McLauchlin and J. C. Blocker, bearing date May 21, 1842, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall offer to sale, at my Auction Store on Person Street, for Cash, on Wednesday the 10th day of August, at 3 o'clock, the House and Kitchen FURNITURE;—also, Judgments, Notes, Accounts, &c. assigned over as above.

More particulars will be given on the day of sale.

AMOS KIMBALL, *Ass'r.*

July 27, 1842. 12-2w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William S. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Joseph G. Moore of Moore County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, July 25, 1842. 12-10w

PROSPECTUS.

The Petersburg Intelligencer

Is published tri-weekly, by J. W. Syme, at $5 per annum, payable in advance.

The Intelligencer is devoted to the true principles of the Whig Party, and will support, for the next Presidency, HENRY CLAY, the man who, of all living, is best qualified for the Chief Magistracy of the Republic.

The Agricultural, Mercantile, and Manufacturing interests will always find an advocate in the Intelligencer, and Subscribers in the Country will be regularly furnished with an accurate account of the Prices and Mercantile transactions of Petersburg and other commercial towns.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES
FOR AUGUST, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

$20,000, 12,000, 30 of 1,500, 30 of 1,200.

Maryland Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 94, for 1842, to be drawn in Baltimore on Thursday, August 11th, 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

Prize of	$20,000	1 Prize of	$20,000
Prize of	12,000	1 Prize of	12,000
Prize of	8,000	1 Prize of	8,000
Prize of	6,000	30 Prizes of	1,500
Prize of	5,000	30 Prizes of	1,200
Prize of	4,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

$30,000 Capital—49 Prizes of $2,000.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class K, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 13, 1842.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$3,357
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	3,000
1 Prize of	5,000	1 Prize of	2,500
1 Prize of	3,500	40 Prizes of	2,000

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

Capital $35,294—making $30,000 nett.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, August 20, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$35,294	1 Prize of	$1,600
1 Prize of	12,500	1 Prize of	1,500
1 Prize of	10,000	2 Prizes of	1,250
1 Prize of	5,000	2 Prizes of	1,200
1 Prize of	3,000	20 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,500	20 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	2,000	20 Prizes of	400
1 Prize of	1,975	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto do 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto do 26 Quarter do 32 50

$30,000!—100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 12 for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 27, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$2,560
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,017
1 Prize of	5,000	100 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto do 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto do 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

July 16, 1842. 12d-pd

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Alfred Shields of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

John McNeill of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

Jesse Gibson of Cumberland County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

Jacob Hollingsworth of Sampson County, Tailor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 23, 1842. 12 3w

The only certain Remedy for FEVER AND AGUE!!

THE original Rowand's Tonic Mixture, for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, can now be had ONLY, in its *full strength, genuineness and purity*, under its present name of "ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE," being now prepared again SOLELY by the author himself, at No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Look for the *written signature* of the original inventor and proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, over the mouth of each bottle, *without which it cannot be genuine.* Any one who will have the audacity to forge said signature, in the nefarious attempt to palm upon the public a spurious imitation or counterfeit, will be *liable to the state prison!*

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting *cure* of Fever and Ague, *the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.*

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

July 27, 1842. 12 1m

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

Leah Broadaway and Sarah White,
vs.
James Benton, Burwell Benton, and others.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Burwell Benton, Michael Horne and Christian his wife, Samuel Hooker, Elizabeth Hooker, Jane Hooker, William Hooker, Hardy Hooker, and Sarah Hooker, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

12-6

FOR SALE.

AN excellent COOK and WASHER. Inquire at this office.

July 18, 1842. 11-3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons against trading for a certain note, dated either the 23d or 24th of June last, and payable the 1st January next, for Forty Hundred and Fifty Dollars, given by me for a balance due one Duncan McLean, (who is said to reside in Cumberland county, N. C.) in a trade for a negro man and his wife. I have since learned that his title to the property is not legal, and consequently am determined not to pay the note.

THOMAS STUBBS, Sen.

Brunswick, N. C., July 15, 1842. 11-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Augustus J. Erambert of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Wheelwright, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Charles N. Fennell of Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Edwin Glover of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Watch maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Robert C. Belden, formerly of Fayetteville, now of New Hanover county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Lizai Solomons of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Carpenter, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Nathan Sikes of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Shoe Maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 18, 1842. 11-10w

NEW GOODS.
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 cerom Caraccas Indigo.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 5, 1842. 9-tf

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

Keith, Russell & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.

The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.

References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C P Mallett, P S Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.

Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,
With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.

June 22, 1842. 8tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Patrick Dolley of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Duncan T. Patterson of Sampson county, School master, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st October next.

John M. Stedman of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Robert Wooten of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James H. Cole of Richmond county, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John Cole of Richmond county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John C. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James Jenkins of Cumberland county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Charles A. McMillan of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

June 18, 1842. 7-10w

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt. Arabia Petræ, &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HOME INDUSTRY.

Mr. Hale: In a late "Carolinian," we find a piece with quite a portentous show at its head, which treats of Free Trade, &c., and in which the writer rants when he should reason, and grows mad where it would be a virtue to keep cool. In reasoning the subject of trade, we reason something for our common benefit—something to aid us all or not to do so; and if by any light that could be shed upon the subject I could be convinced, I am very sure I would be very willing to be; but I cannot think that because I *honestly* differ in opinion with my brother on such a subject, that patriotism is his light and *my* treason to the State.

We agree with him that England has bought more of us than any other nation has, but so have we bought more from her than from any other. It seems, to look at the matter as it stands now, that the definition of "Free Trade" is to import more than we export, and pay for the difference by bankruptcy. It is dinned into our ears, "let trade take its natural course, it will regulate itself." But will any one say that trade ran in its natural channel a few years ago, when we *imported* part of our *bread stuff?* In the 8 years, from '33 to '40, inclusive, we had an annual excess of imports, in round numbers, of $22,700,000; and in the whole period an aggregate excess of $181,601,315, and which was paid for by remittances of State Stocks, earnings of freight, *and by bankruptcies of individuals* and of the U. States Bank. If *free* trade lead to so disastrous consequences, what would a freer trade do? There seems to be a great horror for British precedents in trade; and yet, I doubt not, the gentleman who wrote the piece spoken of in the beginning of this paper, quotes British precedents in *Law*, to govern the very freeman whom he thinks British legislation in trade would oppress. I cannot think that it oppresses my neighbor, if he have a yard of cloth, and I want a yard of cloth, to buy it of him in preference to going abroad for it; nor do I think it oppresses the honest farmer if I buy his grain and meat to feed those who make his hats and shoes, instead of sending into foreign countries to purchase those goods from those who do not want, nor *will not* take, his provisions, and who force him to keep his products with hardly a nominal value, on his hands. Nor do I think that it oppresses the poor laborer of our land to give him employment to pay for the fabrication of shoes, hats and cloths, in preference to encouraging the laborer of another land. Away with such patriotism! Away with such hypocrisy! that will cry for the freedom of the man while it *spurns* the beggar from its door. Farmers! look to it; you are interested—yes, *very largely* interested. Mechanics look to it! your bankrupt country and crying children point you to it. Labourer, yes, poor labourer, and *you* look to it; your desolate hut, starving and unprotected wife and children, tell you to look to it.

It is reasonable to suppose, that if a trade of 8 years would threw us into debt to foreign countries in the sum of $181,000,000, that such a trade pursued for 50 years (yes, and say a 1000 years, for it was constantly tending more and more to a free trade,) would have involved this country in a debt, foreign and domestic, such as the world has rarely seen, and in the train of which would have been seen (and which we now see in a mitigated form) strife, discord, lavity of morals, great disregard for honesty and justice, a refusal to pay our debts, (which has already taken place, almost by whole States,) a total loss of credit, an inability to buy, and too much idleness and laziness (engendered by the former ability to live without) to work, to obtain that which is necessary to sustain life, *and at last* Famine, Pestilence, Slavery and Death. If by free trade in 8 years, we got into debt $181,000,000, in 80 years we had been in debt 18 billions 100 millions of dollars. And we are in debt largely now, and who is to pay it? How is this question to be answered? There are but two answers to the question; bankruptcy or labor on the soil. And who digs the soil? The Farmer. At last, in the last step of the liquidation of the debt, he has to pay it. What pays the debt of the world? Nothing under heaven but the soil and those who toil on it. Methinks protection to our own industry would have required a great while, and become a great burthen, ere we had, by it, owed $181,000, and at the same time had nothing to pay with. And let us see how we progressed in the mean time in our industry, and in selling the products of it. From 1816 to 1827, both years inclusive, we exported 1,369,557 barrels beef and pork; and from 1828 to 1840, both years included, 1,202,420, or 67,157 barrels less, and 12 years in the first period—13 years in the last. In the same two periods, our exports of flour were, in the first, 11,475,340, and in the latter 12,260,524 or 775,184 barrels gain, with 1 year more in the latter than the former period of time.

In 1820, we raised 160 millions of pounds of cotton, valued at 27,200,000 dollars; and in 1840, the largest amount ever raised in one year, 880 millions of pounds, valued at 83,600,000 dollars—an increase in value of 208 per cent, at the same time that the number of pounds increased 450 per cent., showing that we do not find markets abroad extended enough to keep up the price in any thing like the proportion of the supply. Putting down our gain in the provision market at 7,000,000, from 1816 to 1840, and in the cotton market at 55,000,000, and in the article of Tobacco of 2½ millions, we have a gain in, say 20 years, of 64½ millions of dollars, in home industry, in the production of the staple commodities of the country; and from 1833 to 1840, a period of 8 years, have bought more than we sold by $181,000,000. Facts of trade these, without any political bias about them.

AMERICAN.

The Effect of the late Rhode Island Rebellion upon the Country.—A respectable farmer called upon us a few days ago, and entered into a conversation as follows: "I take your paper, Mr. Spooner, but I have all along differed with you in politics, as you know. I shall now vote with you. This Rhode Island matter has given me some new views of things. When I saw Mr. Allen, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Vanderpoel and Stephen Allen aiding the people of a State in overturning a Government contrary to the forms of law, I was led to examine the tendency of their doctrines. They are too revolutionary. They strike at the foundations of law and order. I am convinced we shall never have peace in this country until the people are taught a habitual respect for the laws, and *this they never will be taught under Tammany Hall, but quite the contrary.*"

This gentleman is one of the most influential farmers of our Island, and the Whigs will be most happy of his co-operation. We believe there are many others on the Island who have been led to renounce the pseudo democracy of Tammany Hall, when they found it to be Jacobinism of the worst character.—*Brooklyn (L. I.) Star.*

Important to the Locofocos.—The Louisville Journal states that the old Lion of the Hermitage is still relentless towards Mr. Calhoun, and growls tremendously whenever Mr. C's name is mentioned in connection with the Presidency.

GHOSTS AND DEAD MEN ALIVE.

A SINGULAR STORY.

The Concord (N. H.) Statesman of Friday publishes a most singular deposition, taken before a justice of the peace at Grafton in that state. Hazen Whitcher and David M. Norris depose that on the night of June 19, they were watching at the death bed of their neighbor Samuel Mann, of North Benton, in a small room, the situation of which is thus described.

The bed was on the north side, the fire place on the south side, the door way to the kitchen on the east, and a door leading into a bed room on the west end of the room, and a set of drawers, on the east side of the room near the foot of the bed, and a window by the foot, on the north side. The window was raised from four to six inches. The door into the kitchen was open, and Mr. George W. Mann slept there in the south east corner of it. The door into the bed room was shut, and Mrs. Peter Howe and Mrs. Mann slept there.

The man with whom they were watching had been in a dying state for several days, but appeared to have perfect possession of his senses. After the house was still on Sunday night, the deposition goes on to say:—

Mr. Whitcher was standing by the foot of the bed, close to the open window, and Mr. Norris was sitting south of the same four or five paces from the head of the west side of the room. The candle was standing on the mantel, over the fire place, when we both distinctly heard a groan. We are both positive it could not come from the sick man, nor the bed whereon he was, nor from another room. It was a deep, lengthened groan, and startled us both.

Whitcher stepped to the fire place to get the light, to see what the noise came from or what caused it. As he took the light and turned around toward the bed, we both saw the room lighted up all at once, with an unearthly crimson colored light. It almost extinguished the light of the candle, so that the light was very feeble, apparently almost out—and immediately we both saw a strange looking man standing between us and the bed, looking apparently at Mr. Mann—his dress we cannot describe, his whole face we did not see. His clothes were dark, but we cannot give the fashion or make, nor say whether he had on boots or shoes or hat, or not.

We were both transfixed—both stood there side by side, as Norris had risen up, Whitcher still holding the candle in his hand and no fire in the fire place, at least none that gave any light, and as the strange man stood before us, his back toward us and his face toward Mr. Mann, Mr. Mann appeared much excited and agitated; he rolled on the bed, and threw his arms about and opened his eyes wide open, and appeared frightened to gaze upon the apparition, and then tried to cover up his head.

The sick man, it is stated, then declared that he had forty years previously assisted his employer in murdering a man and making away with the body. He mentioned the name of Edwards, but in what connexion the deponents cannot say. The affidavit then goes on:

He called no other name, and we may be mistaken in this name, but think we are not. He then sunk down, after turning over once or twice, and throwing his arms about, groaned and died. We know we were frightened and could not speak, or did not, nor did the stranger, and as soon as Mann had finished confessing and was dying away, he (the stranger) was gone. How he get in or out we know not; one door was open, but we did not see him come in or go out, nor can we believe that he did.

The editor of the Statesman in connexion with the affidavit tells the following story.

About forty or forty-five years since, (we tell the story as told to us by individuals in the vicinity) a man by the name of Hodgdon was working in Landaff, N. H., as a joiner. The last season he was there, he finished off a house for Jonathan Noyes, and made his home with Mr. Noyes during the time. —He lent Noyes some two or three hundred dollars in money, so that when the house was finished Noyes was indebted to him about four hundred dollars, for labor and money. When Noyes's house was completed, he went to work upon a house for Mr. John Gross, in the vicinity, his cloths and part of his tools still remaining at Noyes's house.

He left Gross's house one evening to go up to Mr. Noyes's—was never seen after that time. Some little excitement existed there (as the old people say) at the time, respecting his mysterious disappearance, but as he was a stranger in a measure, it was said he had absconded, and Noyes soon after pretended to have received a letter from somewhere in New York, requesting him (Noyes) to sell his (Hodgdon's) tools, and other things, and send the money on to him, which he accordingly did, but whether the proceeds of the sale went to New York or any where is not known. The excitement soon died away, and nothing more said or thought about it, until the death bed confession which we publish below, brought the hidden mystery to light.

Noyes died a few days since, and on his death bed, intimated that he had something to disclose before he could die in peace, but Mann went a day or two before his death, and spent a whole day with him, and after that nothing was said about divulging any thing, and he expired apparently in the greatest mental agony and under horrible remorse of conscience, frequently exclaiming O God! forgive me that one sin. The Edwards to whom it is supposed he, (Mann) referred and who, many now suppose, was accessary to the murder, is now living, and has been partially deranged at times ever since, as well as Mann.

Risks of Mercantile Life.—The Journal of Commerce, noticing the statements of General Dearborn "that ninety-seven out of every one hundred persons who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling failed or died insolvent," adds the following testimony to the same fact: The Journal went part through the Directory to the letter B, and on comparing those of 1837 with 1842, found that of 957 business men and firms, whose names begin with this letter, in the Directory of 1837, four hundred and thirty-six are not to be found in that for 1842, leaving 531 still remaining. Consequently, nearly one-half have disappeared in five years; and it is reasonable to suppose that a similar proportion holds good throughout the alphabet. Of those whose names are still contained in the Directory, probably many are winding up their affairs, but to what extent this remark is true there are not the means of knowing. On the other hand, some have doubtless retired from business who are not solvent. The mercantile life, especially within the last five or six years in this country, has been little else than a series of disappointments and troubles. Were it not for the hope of better times, few would wish to continue in a business so uncertain and precarious.

SKETCH OF A DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 21, 1842.

Mr. Calhoun presented a petition for free trade, and against the protective policy, from citizens of Middlesex county, Virginia. It argues the theoretical question like a professor of political economy, and appeals to the authority of General Harrison in his Zanesville letter, which letter Mr. Calhoun called on the Secretary to read, after the petition.

Mr. Calhoun then went on to comment on the letter, insisting that it pledged both General H. and those who supported him to the preservation of the compromise act. He appealed to the Whigs to maintain the doctrines of that distinguished citizen, the favorite of their party, and so much the object of their regret.

Mr. Crittenden remarked that the object of this proceeding was clearly to hold up to the country an authority which the Senator and his friends had done every thing in their power to discredit. He could not understand how one who had played the Senator's part as to the illustrious person in question should now, with such parade, come here to exhibit his opinions, and teach his friends how to interpret and revere them. Has the Senator always taught this respect for the doctrines of Gen. Harrison? When did he erect that virtuous patriot into an oracle, or assume to be the expounder of his opinions? Has he, as such, gone to the quarter where those opinions have most need to be enforced, and where the Senator himself would be most gladly listened to? Has he gone to the President of the United States, reminded him of General Harrison's opinion as to the distribution bill, and taught him how solemnly he was bound to ratify that act, in conformity with the views to which his great, his lamented predecessor was so distinctly pledged? Is it only thus by parcels, and according to his own convenience, that he is to challenge adherence to the opinions of General Harrison? He, sir, of all others, has the least right to advert, as he has just done, to the doctrines of General Harrison; or of any other Whig. The opinions of the late President he struggled to the utmost to bring into reproach, wherever he himself had adherents, doing all that in him lay to keep them down; and now, when the noble, the true-hearted old man is in his grave, and every Whig hope and all Whig counsels with him, the Senator comes with this posthumous respect to tell *us* of the deferential regard to which the authority of General Harrison is entitled! This is now the style of those who, a little while ago, spoke of the great contest of 1840 as "the coonskin war!" These are they who are now to instruct us what General Harrison said, and how it was to be construed. With a sentence here and a sentence there, plucked from the context of letters and speeches, we, the friends of Harrison, are now to be told by his enemies what we are to think, and what we are to do, not that his opinions or his measures may be advanced, but those of the men who derided the former, and fought and are fighting against the latter.

There might, in all this, have been some little more of decency, some little more of candor, if these gentlemen, and that Senator at their head, had ever, when the present Chief Magistrate was leaning to counsels the most opposite to the pledges of which they now speak, approached *him*—the deliberate violator of those pledges—to remind *him* of them, as they were now blind enough to do those who respected and were true to them. Him, they had contributed all they could to mislead from the very principles for which they now pretended such respect. They had misled him by every art they could practise, to delude him without entangling themselves. And now they, the friends and encouragers of whoever will betray Whig principles and measures, come graciously to enlighten, nay admonish us, as to what General Harrison thought!

But, sir, what does General H. say, in that Zanesville letter, that has not been often repeated on this floor, and especially by him whom no rule of this body can forbid me to style, as he is, my honorable, my illustrious predecessor? All have been testified a like desire to preserve the compromise act; nay, have sustained it, when assailed by the very party with whom the Senator now acts. All have held for it the highest respect that can well be paid to a merely legislative act, appealing strongly to the feelings of the whole country, as a measure the most patriotic in its aim, the wisest in its adaptation to the conjuncture, the happiest in what it accomplished. As a law, all assent to the duty of respecting it, until some overruling public necessity, such as has now arisen, compels us to resort to other measures, suited to this, as that was to its own conjuncture.

On the gentleman's appeal to General Harrison's authority, he would only add, that it came with an exceeding ill grace from a quarter where that honorable name had hardly ever been treated with the smallest decency. The attempt thus to turn a mangled letter, by the art of misconstruction, into an evidence of what the patriotic purposes of the writer and his good sense would have entirely forbidden, was a thing worthier of the hustings than of the Senate; and, as for the advice or admonition to the Whigs, it was as superserviceable as the interpretation of General Harrison was superficial.

Mr. Calhoun, though thus roughly handled, stood up to the "milling" he had brought upon himself with some spirit and science. It would, indeed, be said, (changing his tone,) be extremely absurd, were he to offer the opinions he had cited as one advocating them or professing a general admiration of him from whom they came. He had no idea of propounding them, except as of acknowledged authority to the Whigs. He then proceeded to argue, from the Zanesville letter, that if General Harrison were still alive, he would be pledged, by that letter, to *veto* any bill subverting the compromise act, as that would do which was about to be introduced into that House. In such a negative, his Whig friends—having supported him with a full knowledge of the avowal in that letter—would be equally bound to concur, unless they would show an imperious necessity for the abandonment of that pledge.

Mr. Archer disavowed all wish to interfere between the Senators. He could not, however, let slip so apt an occasion of ascertaining that without which he might misapprehend the Senator from South Carolina, and do him an injustice which he should greatly regret to commit. The Senator favors us with frequent tirades against our daring violation of those indefinable and changing principles which are his own guide as long as he follows them, and delight till he abandons them. But will it not be as well, while we are on this matter, and in order to make it up with a full understanding when it comes here, that he should at once tell us his own opinion as to the obligations of the compromise act? Would he refuse to pass a tariff act of above 20 per cent. no matter what the public exigencies? Or are

he and his friends determined that nothing of the sort shall be done with their consent, while the distribution act lasts! What did he think Gen. Harrison whose opinions he was pleased to cite and explain, would have done had he found himself in the present contingency! He wished to know where the Senator was about to stand. Did he think that it would, under existing circumstances, have been a breach of consistency in Gen. Harrison to conform to the actual financial necessities of the country, and sanction an act carrying the duties beyond the compromise act? What would the Senator's own course be?

Mr. Calhoun would endeavor to answer plainly, though succinctly. He was always glad to meet any such challenge as to his course, which was ever perfectly open to all public scrutiny.

He would say, without any hesitation, that he would never consent to exceed the terms of the compromise act, until the legitimate resources of the Government were all applied to its support, all needless expenditures retrenched, and every proper reform introduced into the public service.

Mr. C's answer, therefore, comprehends, we suppose, these points: that he will not go beyond 20 per cent. duties till the present Administration reduces expenditures to the *minimum*, till it purifies all public officers, and till the load fund is restored to the Treasury. The consequence, then, is clear that he would let the Government stop.

Mr. Crittenden resumed. He had, it seemed, misapprehended the Senator from South Carolina, who did not mean to sanction the opinions which he urged others to be guided by. He meant them as a rule for the Whigs only. It was thus only a lecture which the Senator pleased to read to the Whigs. He (Mr. Crittenden) was not averse to learning, but claimed the usual privilege of even the most ignorant grown-up people—that of choosing their own teachers. Would the gentleman have me sit at his feet and learn wisdom of him? Is that his assumption! Such a claim would be rather high, even towards his political allies. Towards those who are the very contrary, it is most extraordinary. Then he might with some face take on himself to indoctrinate, if he showed a little respect for any other of General Harrison's opinions except those which, for the moment, he could allege, for the purpose of destroying all the rest—for the purpose of discrediting the principles to which General H. was attached, the measures he desired to see made a public blessing; the party and friends to whom he was undeviatingly true. His was the very last name which those gentlemen should willingly use. Warmly as it should be kept in the hearts of those who are bent on restoring a good Government, and fit as it was to reanimate their minds with the confidence of what may be again effected in expelling the bad from power, it was for these very reasons only the more a sound of ill-augury to the Senator and his dear allies. Would that, with such ill-timed invectives, they could call him back to life! Could he now rise from his grave, and look upon the conduct of him that sits in his place, for the ends whom he drew about him, and the measures of which his election was hailed as the pledge, what would he think!

A word now, sir, of the compromise. The Senator says he would only renounce it in the last extremity. Yet the Senator has been again and again stated here in his place now, to have voted for it with the greatest repugnance, and only under a sort of constraint. Now, he would run any hazard of stopping the Government rather than yield it. But what has his own conduct been? While a Whig, or acting with the Whigs—as he did with, in his Edgefield letter, he said he had discovered that a Whig victory would not enure to his benefit—did he not find Mr. Clay and the Whigs battling at his side against the attack, upon the compromise, of the very party with whom he directly after united himself? That party he then continually denounced, in the most violent terms, as Public plunderers. Yet he suddenly united himself with it, and deserted those who had sustained this compromise against them!

I am accustomed, sir, said Mr. C, to judge men by their actions, not by their words. If the Senator then found sufficient reasons for joining the party who had lately assailed the compromise act, and it, originally, he voted for it with such deep repugnance, he will allow me to make some slight deductions from the zeal he now exhibits, or to attribute some part of it to temporary influences.

Unless he has misunderstood some late declarations from the Senator, he was of opinion that the provision of home valuation in the compromise act was both impracticable and unconstitutional. Is this his sense of one of the main features of the thing, to which he attaches such a claim upon public reverence and faith! It is now said to violate the Constitution in one of the chief points to which was to have compensated one of the principles to it for their concessions! And the gentleman voted for the bill, with a knowledge of the nullity of this very provision! Does he now mean to avail himself of his unconstitutional vote, to the defeat of the very consideration that was held out to one of the parties to the compromise? What will he now do? Carry out this constitutional nullity? or discard it, and execute only so much of this sacred, indissoluble contract as he likes! Pray, let him continue his lecture a little further. What would have been Gen. Harrison's interpretation of his duty towards the act, under the present exigency, he don't know and can't know; but he can tell us his own; which is much more to the purpose, and which he probably understands quite as well. We, who supported Gen. Harrison, may surely be as able as his enemies to know what his opinions were. Why should the Senator come here to teach us either what they were or how to revere them?

Mr. Calhoun thought this was a most unprovoked attack upon him; and was sorry that the Senator from Kentucky should so far respect, so offend, disregarding the proprieties of that body. He then entered into a brief history of the scene and circumstances under which the adjustment of the compromise act was entered upon, in a private conference between himself and Mr. Clay. Of the facts he appealed to Mr. Mangum, as the only witness. These are, however, histo re dict, which the public has before received, still more minutely.

Mr. Calhoun went on, after stating the facts as to the introduction of the compromise act, to defend himself as to his agreement to the provision in regard to home valuation. He had suggested the difficulties attending it, and the unconstitutional inequality of duties, if these were to be rated according to the price which commodities would bring in Northern and in Southern ports. Gentlemen, however, had interposed and insisted that such a system could be devised as would reconcile the thing with the Constitution.

When the bill came upon its passage, he rose (he said) and stated that he had no authority to pledge his State by any thing more solemn or binding than the circumstances under which the adjustment was adopted. Mr. Clay on his part, avowed that no man would violate the arrangement. But now, gentlemen, pleading an unreal necessity, break the faith pledged, and set aside the compact.

But it had been charged that, after having united himself with the Whigs, he had deserted them. Yet what was the fact? When Mr. Clay first bestowed upon the party, in the Senate, the designation of Whigs, he himself declared, from his place, that the name was a good one, but that he did not adopt it, preferring to retain that which more exactly expressed the principles which had always guided him: he was, and should continue to be, a State Rights Republican and a Nullifier.

The Senator had accused him of change. How had he changed! For what mea-ure had he ever contended which he did not still advocate! Here the Senator expatiated a little on the prophetic vision which he had ever enjoyed, and which had always guided him alike through the most intricate shiftings of questions across which nobody else had seen his way. Let the Senator, he continued, name one subject, in all the wide range of public measures during the last fourteen years, where I have been in the smallest particular different from myself.

As to the compromise, he had acted with the Whigs in sustaining it against the Democratic party; and he now acted with the Democratic party in maintaining the same compromise against the proposed invasion of it by the Whigs.

The Senator then passed to the explanation of his celebrated Edgefield letter. In that he had but signified that, parties having deviated, he should pursue his own steady way. The Administration had adopted his principles. He was bound, therefore, to sustain them. They took ground against the banking, the credit system. In that, he saw and said, was involved the whole question of tariff or no tariff. Of expenditure or extravagance, of a limited or unlimited exercise of the powers of Government. It became, therefore, his duty to support them. And here he launched out afresh into the praises of his own consistency, defying all effort to shake it.

During a part of the preceding remarks, Mr. Preston came in, and, taking his seat, began to converse—as it afterwards appeared on some indifferent subject—with Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. Calhoun (who was then speaking of his Edgefield letter) remarked it, and asked whether his colleague would confirm or contradict the statement he had just made?

Mr. Preston desired to know what question had been addressed to him! He had not heard it.

Mr. Calhoun, (waiving his hand.) Let it pass, sir. Let it pass.

Mr. Preston. The Senator addressed a question to me, and I desire to know what it was!

Mr. Calhoun, (as before.) Let it pass, sir.

Mr. Preston, (in a very marked way.) Then, sir, I shall call upon the Senator in a more formal manner.

When Mr. Calhoun's preceeding remarks were concluded, Mr. P. again rose and said: It has pleased my colleague to direct questions to me, and I call upon him now to say what was the purport of his interrogatory!

Mr. Calhoun. I saw my colleague making, as I thought, suggestions to the Senator from Kentucky: and I spoke, that he might have an opportunity either to confirm, or, if he pleased, to deny what I had said. I perceived, however, that I had done wrong, and therefore waived the matter.

Mr. Preston. Yes, sir, the Senator did wrong, and very grossly wrong, not merely in every parliamentary, but in every personal sense. It was a gross breach of the order of the Senate to allude to what Senators had really said in private, or elsewhere than upon that floor. Thus, then, to advert to the merely suspected, conjectured tenor of a member's personal communications with another member, is in the last degree improper. Am I accountable to the Senator for whatever accidental unheard conversation I may indulge in in his presence? When it is my part to speak, I stand not in need of speaking at my colleague's instance; and I give him to understand that when a question requires from me any remarks, I will make them, employing whatever language I choose. I will permit neither that Senator nor any other to call on me to repeat what I have said in private or out of the Senate. I am ready to answer out of the Senate any thing I have said out of the Senate; and I am ready to answer in the Senate any thing I have said in the Senate. The course of the Senator was unparliamentary, and the suspicion which he had so improperly displayed was as unfounded as it was unfit. Instead of being really engaged in making to the Senator from Kentucky any suggestion to be (as he has intimated) used against him, I had really paid no attention to my colleague's remarks.

Mr. Calhoun remarked that the Senate must judge whether there was any occasion or any fitness in the lofty tone which his colleague had taken. He had observed the inaudible discourse in which his colleague was addressing the Senator from Kentucky, and, conjecturing that something in regard to himself was the subject of his conversation, he had wished, whether his colleague's communication was adverse to him or not, to give him the opportunity of repeating it in the presence of the Senate. He had, however, in an instant felt that he was wrong, and hastened, when addressed by his colleague, to say so. This, he thought, should have satisfied him. It it did not, he might make the most of it.

Mr. Preston. I shall make of it, sir, what becomes me and becomes the Senator. His allusion to my casual conversation, of which he knew nothing, was most unparliamentary. Improper every way, it was infinitely more improper in view of the relations in which we have long stood. Those relations should have made the Senator scrupulous of adverting to me without any occasion, and doubly scrupulous of every such unwarrantable allusion as that he has just made, amounting to an accusation of furnishing arms in secret against him. Of him, whatever my opinion, I forbear to speak, out of respect to the Senate, and to those very relations which he has thus disregarded. It had not been my intention to say in this matter. I was returning to my seat, after having been absent from the chamber, and barely catching the fact of an appeal to me by the Senator, was anxious to know for what. My first impression was, that it was some (of course proper) call upon me to bear testimony to some fact. I spoke, therefore, with an entire willingness to do so, when the Senator should have let me know what he wished.

I should not, but for the peculiar footing on which my colleague and I stand, have thought it necessary to take any notice of what has occurred. And as to the lofty tone of which he complains, he has given occasion for it, and will have to submit to it.

Mr. Calhoun. As for any thing unparliamentary in his conduct, that was for the Senate to decide, not his colleague. Towards him he desired to continue the course which he had heretofore pursued, and he thought that, in the proceeding just witnessed, the Senate would find sufficient cause to justify his conduct.

Mr. Archer here interposed. It must, he thought, be apparent to both Senators that the affair had sprung out of a hasty misconception, and that there was no occasion to suffer any ill feeling to grow out of it. He hoped it would cease at the present point.

Mr Crittenden rose to continue the interrupted debate. He recurred to what the South Carolina Senator had repeated of the history of the compromise act. Some facts he thought the Senator had forgotten. His late colleague (Mr. Clay) had, upon a former occasion, stated that the terms of the compromise act had been suggested to him in Philadelphia, by views which he had collected in a visit there, before his conference with Mr. Calhoun. He had then called upon a member of the other House (Mr. Appleton) to confirm the fact. This passed in presence of the South Carolina Senator, who was at the time directly appealed to. That Senator's recollection appeared to claim for *him* the credit of having devised the great adjustment in question. The country had always looked to Mr. Clay as its author; and he himself, jealous of that gentleman's high and just reputation, and of the honor which it even reflected upon his State, could not consent to have that leaf torn from a history of which it formed one of the most brilliant pages. The measure was, beyond doubt, his; and his should be the credit of it.

Mr. Calhoun re-stated the facts of his interview with Mr. Clay, after his return from Philadelphia, and declared that his own suggestion to him then was, that the question admitted no compromise except that of time. Seven years was the period he then mentioned as that during which the reduction of the duties might be extended. Nor was the idea a new one to him; he had canvassed it the year before with a Congressional friend, now no longer in the public councils. But, indeed, he had never proposed, he had never wished, to overturn all manufacturing interests by any sudden change. The large investments of property made in those establishments, at the invitation of legislation itself, claimed the national care, even in measures not adopted for their advantage. The Senator would perceive, then, that he and Mr. Clay had adopted, separately, the same idea at the same time.

Mr. Crittenden had spoken with no purpose of fixing upon the Senator a contradiction. He was only anxious not to suffer his distinguished predecessor to be deprived of a title the most justly won and the most honorable—that of the Great Pacificator.

Mr. Calhoun replied, with some warmth, that, in doing (as he was willing to do) every justice to the claims of Mr. Clay, he would vindicate equally every thing that was due to himself and to the part he had borne in the transactions in question. He desired no credit borrowed or taken from the reputation of others. He was averse to all personal warfare, and rarely gave any occasion for it.

Mr. Crittenden remarked that any thing which he had said of a personal nature was involuntary. It was impossible to conduct these discussions of party politics—which certainly the Senator provoked oftener than he did—without referring to the personal conduct and opinions of the chief actors in them. The Senator had been for so long a time mixed with all the great public events of the country, that they could not be canvassed without touching him. His opposition to the gentleman was political only, and unmixed with the slightest feeling of personal ill will.

The Senator had challenged him to say when or in what he had ever been known to change his public opinions or conduct. This was inviting him to a very wide and long survey, for which he had

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Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

"THE TREATY."

I must call your attention to the extraordinary effort now making by the Locofocos in Congress and elsewhere, to defeat the treaty which has been signed only within the forty-eight hours past by the several Commissioners appointed by the State of Maine to see the negotiations concluded.—The mischievous debate in the House of Representatives yesterday evening, I find sanctioned in the Globe of this morning, and not only sanctioned but commended in the highest terms of praise. I was aware, before the meeting of the House yesterday, that the treaty would be attacked, and for party purposes. As soon as an opportunity was presented, and indeed before one was properly presented, my anticipations were realized in hearing from one of the leaders of the party, (Mr. Gwin of Miss.) an attack almost in the very terms of the denunciation, which I had heard before the meeting of the House. It came from the same quarter and from one who said *the treaty must be attacked in advance*. Mr. Gwin of Miss. was the man to attack it in advance, and all that was said by him was endorsed by Mr. Black, another member of the ultra jacobin politicians of the House, and now the remarks of both members are endorsed in the House. Hear what the Globe says bearing upon this subject:

From the Globe of this morning.

THE NEGOTIATION.—We invite the attention of our readers to the remarks of Mr. Gwin of Mississippi, in the House to-day, in the discussion of the Army Appropriation Bill. The *rumor* alluded to by Mr. Gwin is generally believed to be true, and has created no little excitement in the city.

Mr. Black of Georgia eloquently sustained the position taken by Mr. Gwin. He entered his protest against the doctrine advanced by his colleague, (Mr. Nemwether,) that if Maine and Massachusetts were satisfied, he was. He said that it was a national question of the deepest moment, and instanced the effect such a doctrine might produce if carried out elsewhere. If Great Britain were to set up a claim to a part of Florida, and, for a sum of money Florida could surrender it—would the State of Georgia sanction the position assumed by Mr. Meriwether as to the North Eastern Boundary!

In another article a more designed effort is made to make the treaty odious, by coupling it with the movements of the English in India and China. We are to be wheated, according to the Globe, as were the 150,000,000 of Hindostanese, and as it is proposed to treat the 350,000,000 of Chinese. The State of Maine is to be dealt with by the British as the cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and as an effort is making to defeat the cities of Pekin, Canton, and Ningpo. To all this, which will show you what a *malaria* the Globe is breathing, the following is added from the Globe of this morning:—

But it seems, such is the avidity of England for foreign conquest, that, not content with Asia, Africa, a hundred islands in the different seas and oceans, with regions in North and South America sufficient to make a half dozen Great Britains—her minister (Lord Ashburton) has actually contrived, through a treaty with Mr. Webster, to pinch a piece of territory out of Maine. It would seem, from the speeches made in the House to-day by Messrs. Gwin and Black, that the treaty just negotiated cuts a deeper cantle out of our Northern border than the rejected umpirage of the King of Holland proposed. How Mr. Webster and his Massachusetts commissioners have been induced to surrender their insurmountable opposition to the King of Holland's partition, and yield more, passes our understanding.

All this fuss and flourish is a deep, dark, and designed movement of the Locofocos to prevent the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, and there are somewhat very faint chances of success, that the design will prove successful, unless blown sky high at once. It requires two-thirds, you know, to ratify the treaty, and hence the hope of the destructives upon the strength of early, advanced, denunciation, to prevent its ratification. With this seasonable warning and the remark that the rumors so readily jumped at by Mr. Gwin are not true, I must refer you to the debate of Saturday evening, which is too important to be omitted. I shall have occasion, perhaps, in my next to expose one of the Locofoco members of the House, from Maine, as the getter up of this advanced warfare upon the treaty mentioned officially by men of all parties and in common. The member referred to, should let Maine advocate herself. She needs no foreign aid, least of all that of the Locofocoism of Georgia and Mississippi, which has always been foremost in the abuse of her claim and her soil.

Has Mr. Clifford alight this foreign intervention

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directly or indirectly, by remark public or private? Has *he* or has he not denounced this treaty in advance? In the developements which may hereafter be made, it may turn out that he will be the first man from Maine anxious to ride the hobby of non-concurrence. *Nous verrons.*

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial gives the following as the items of the convention in regard to the N. E. Boundary:

Maine and Massachusetts relinquish nearly all the territory North of the St. John's. That which they do not relinquish is a segment between that river and the St. Francis.

The free navigation of the St. John's river is ceded by Great Britain to the United States.

In consideration of such relinquishments on the part of the two States, the sum of $300 000 to be equally divided between them, is paid by Great Britain, which government also stipulates to pay the expenses to which Maine has been put, in defence of the disputed territory. This will amount to some $200 000 more.

A liberal arrangement of the Northern Boundary line, on the New Hampshire, Vermont and New York frontiers, has been acquiesced in by Great Britain.

The following is from the Madisonian:

Rumors.—Some of the false rumors afloat state that *money* is to be paid to England—others that it is to be given to Maine, &c. There is not a word of truth in any of them.

THE TREATY.

The country is shocked by the astounding intelligence from Washington, that the ratification of the Treaty is to be made a party question. We are told, and the signs are we are told right,—that as two-thirds of the Senate are necessary for the ratification of the Treaty, Mr. Webster must be "headed," or Capt. Tyler must be "headed" upon this Treaty, or that, somehow or other, the odium of making a bad treaty must be thrown upon the Whigs,—if not upon all the Whigs, "the Webster Whigs" at least,—for the sage politicians consulting the prejudices of the country, deem it a great hit, to make out a bad treaty is made with England, so as to profit by the prejudices thereupon!

It is worthy of remark that this Treaty is denounced beforehand. Nobody as yet beyond the official *employees* knows what the Treaty is,—but we have denunciations against it in the House of Representatives, upon flying rumors; and it is hinted without the shadow of authority, that we are disgraced, that Maine and Massachusetts are betrayed by their own Commissioners, and that strangers must come in, take up the gauntlet, and vindicate their rights! It is *presumed* that their Commissioners have betrayed themselves, and disgraced their States, and it is *presumed* that the Federal authorities have been recreant to their country, and this too by presons beyond the localities in dispute, and who therefore, know little or nothing as to the points involved! Nothing can be more unreasonable. Nothing can be more absurd. The presumption should be that Maine and Massachusetts do know their own interests, that the Federal Government has been faithful to the country, and not till there is actual, *bona fide* evident proof to the contrary, should denunciations have been indulged in.

The fact is, however, that no matter what the treaty made with England, or how favorable its terms, there would have been opposition. There is a silly war party in this country, who knowing nothing of the horrors, and the sacrifices of war, desire a fight with Great Britain. They would fight about any thing, or every thing, or nothing, or rather they would promise to fight, but when the time came, they would be among the missing. The disturbed character of the times, the want of sufficient employment for enterprise, the aversion to labor, to industry, all make a war party, that reflect nothing upon the calamities of the war, but dream only of its excitements. Well, then, if this Treaty is to be rejected, let us prepare to put ourselves in a position to get a better one. We want in the first place a standing army of 100,000 men. That will cost about $100,000,000 per annum. We must quadruple our navy. That will cost about $50,000,000 more. We must spend $100,000,000 upon fortifications at least. Here is an expense of $250,000,000 necessary by the way of an outfit only,—and as it is to be hoped, that when we have war, it is to be an earnest war, to end only when we have substantial results, we may calculate upon its lasting ten years at the least, when the National Debt, beyond a doubt, would be something like that of Great Britain or France, to pay off which heavy taxes upon every thing we eat, drink, or see, would be necessary for half a century.—*New York Express.*

Mr. Calhoun, it is said, is very anxious for the passage of the Tariff bill. He looks upon himself as good as President, after March, 1845—and he wishes the Revenue question settled before he takes the reins. He knows that a Tariff is inevitable, and if not passed by the odious Whigs, his consistency and concience will be subjected to a trying ordeal. If suspicion had not pointed at him, it is thought, he would dodge the vote.—*Richmond Whig.*

Congress.—The Members of both Houses, tied, as it were, to the stake, sit daily for many hours, engaged in laborious efforts, with but faint hope of success, to accomplish yet, before adjournment, some measure or measures which may relieve the Government from its necessities, and infuse something like vitality into the stagnant commerce and industry of the country. Midsummer has overtaken them in the midst of their labors, and before they are released from them the husbandman will be gathering the fruits of autumn. We have all along apprehended, and we now begin seriously to believe, that the Session will not end before the middle of September.

The Senate is engaged upon the Tariff Bill which has passed the House, and finds its discussion already an up-hill and fatiguing work for this sultry weather.

For the two last days the House of Representatives has been debating a proposition to reduce the compensation of Members of Congress. If we had not witnessed several times heretofore the fate of similar propositions to this, supported with as much zeal as is now displayed, we should make sure that the bill would pass the House and become a law; and, after all, perhaps it may. At present, however, it is committed to the custody of a select committee.—*Nat. Int.*

CLAY MEETINGS.

We should have room for nothing else were we to attempt to chronicle all the meetings favorable to the nomination of Mr. Clay as the Whig candidate for the Presidency which are taking place over the whole face of our extensive country. There is a spontaneousness and a heartiness in these movements which free them from any suspicion of combination or preconcert, and stamp them for true indication of the popular sentiment.

At the great meeting of this character held at Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) on Saturday week, the official account of which is before us, the preamble to the resolutions recites, as one of the reasons for the assembling and action of the Whigs there present, that Mr. Clay "has already been formally nominated for the next President of the United States by highly respectable, numerous, and enthusiastic State Conventions of the Democratic Whigs of Maine, Vermont, Delaware, North Carolina, and Georgia, and by very large mass meetings of the people in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, and in almost every State from Maine to Florida;" that these nominations have been spontaneous and entirely unanimous, no other candidate having been named, and none other thought of or proposed by any State; and that every indication of public sentiment justifies the assurance that the Statesman, Patriot, Orator, and Farmer of Ashland, is already substantially *nominated* as the candidate for President by *ninety-nine out of every hundred* of the Democratic Whigs of the Union.

So, also, the Missouri Republican, speaking of the formation of a Clay Club at St. Louis, and of expressions of public opinion in other parts of the State, says, that if the manifestation of warmth, zeal, and animation which are made, be any indication of public feeling, there is no doubt that the friends of Henry Clay will go into the approaching contest with more determination to succeed, and a more fixed and firm purpose to make all necessary honorable sacrifices to attain success, than they entered the contest for Gen. Harrison. "During the contest for Gen. Harrison," says the Republican, "we thought it impossible for men to manifest greater zeal or a greater anxiety for success than was evinced by our Whig friends in this quarter. But the exhibitions made at each of the meetings of the Clay Club have shown that the fire was but then kindled. We now have its broad, bright glare, burning with more than double fierceness. Warm, zealous, and self sacrificing as were the Whigs for Gen. Harrison, they now are doubly so for HARRY OF THE WEST."

These movements may be deemed premature, and in point of time they are so. But it cannot be denied that they are pulsations of the heart of the Whig party, which at once indicate its lively sensibility and its undiminished strength and vigor.

National Intelligencer.

Whig Meeting at St. Louis.—The Whigs of St. Louis (Missouri) held a meeting on the evening of the 9th instant. There was a great turn out. Of the spirit which prevailed the Missouri Republican says: "The zeal and enthusiasm evinced forcibly reminded us of the spirit which pervaded the community generally prior to the election of Gen. Harrison. Every one appeared fired with the determination to enter the contest with earnestness, and fight out the battle without faltering." Mr Clay was nominated for the Presidency.

Dinner at Shocco to "Catalina."—Mr. Calhoun has accepted of a dinner tendered to him by the Locos of Warren county, N. C. We would suggest the following as a toast. It is not original, but as it is the off-spring of no less a personage than the Editor of the Globe, it cannot fail to prove acceptable to the Locos:

John Catalina Calhoun.—"He will never speak the truth, when a lie will serve his purpose."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The following neat "toast" was given at a recent celebration in New York:

BY A LADY.—*Improvements in Optics.*—It is said that by *multiplying glasses* gentlemen see *double*; by *reducing them*, they may now see objects worth looking at that are *single*.

According to a paragraph in Thompson's New York Bank Note Reporter, a new current of trade has been opened in that city. It is stated that some of the importers of that city are reshipping their goods, and obtaining, through the custom-house, a return of duties (commonly called "drawback") equal to the amount paid when imported.—These goods can, under the present tariff, be again imported, and some 20 per cent. saved by the operation. The custom-house of New York has, since the 1st instant, paid in drawbacks $36,973, and it appears evident that, should the tariff remain as it now is, a half million of dollars will be required to answer these calls.

A Runaway Match Spoiled.—Madame D'Arbly, in her Letters and Memoirs, relates this anecdote:

"Lady Warren is immensely tall and extremely beautiful: she is now but just nineteen, though she has been married two or three years. She is giddy, gay, chatty, good-humored, and a little affected; she hazards all that occurs to her, seems to think the world at her feet, and is so young, and gay and handsome, that she is not much mistaken. She is, in short, an inferior Lady Honoria Pemberton: something beneath her in parts and understanding, but strongly in that class of character. I had no conversation with her myself; but her voice is loud and deep, and all she said was for the whole room. Take a trait or too, which, I think, will divert my daddy Crisp. Marriages being talked of, 'I'll tell you,' cried she, 'a story; that is, it shan't be a story; but a fact. A lady of my acquaintance, who had £50 000 fortune, ran away to Scotland with a gentleman she liked vastly; so she was a little doubtful of him, and had a mind to try him; so when they stopped to dine and change horses, all that, she said, 'Now as I have a great regard for you, I dare say you have for me, so I will tell you a secret: I have no fortune at all, in reality, but only £5000, for all the rest is a mere pretence; but, if you like me for myself, and not for my fortune, you won't mind that.' So the gentleman said, 'Oh, I don't regard it at all, and you are the same charming angel that you ever was,' and all these sort of things that people say to one, and then went out to see about the chase. So he did not come back; but when dinner was ready the lady said, 'Pray where is he?' 'Lor, ma'am,' said they, 'why that gentleman has been gone ever so long! She came back by herself; and now she's married to somebody else and has her £50,000 fortune all safe."

TALLAHASSEE, July 23.

More of the Indians.—We learn that on Monday evening last, about 9 o'clock, the Indians attacked a dwelling a few miles from Camp Gamble, fired into the house, killing one man and wounding two others. Information was immediately communicated to the camp, and a detachment of thirty men were sent in pursuit. We have not heard of their return. We presume, as usual, the Indians cannot be found. A day or two since a traveller between Monticello and Madison, had an arrow discharged at him by an Indian, supposed to be a spy upon the settlements. There is a rumor also in town of a depredation having been recently committed in Gadsden county.

Floridian.

An Indian Fight.—The steamboat Rock River came down from above a few days since. The captain brings accounts of a battle between the Sioux and Chippeways. About one hundred and thirty Chippeways attacked the Lower Sioux Village, killed thirteen, and wounded eighteen. Five Chippeways were killed, and a number wounded. The latter then retreated to their own country.—*Galena Gaz. 24 inst.*

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the Br. Mail Packet *Forth* at the Balize, the New Orleans papers have news from Vera Cruz to the 13th and from Mexico to the 6th instant. The Texan prisoners had arrived at Vera Cruz, where many of them were taken sick of Yellow Fever, and some had died. Arrangements were making to bring them away. There was great rejoicing in Vera Cruz on the 10th, over the capture and safe arrival of the best brig belonging to Yucatan. She was cut out of the harbor of Campeachy by Com. Marin of the Mexican Navy.

The Mexican Congress is in session—all quiet—but a storm is expected. The majority of them are said to be Federalists and opposed to Santa Anna.

The birth day of Santa Anna was celebrated with great noise—the Texan prisoners were released, speeches were made, dinners were eat, &c. &c.

TEXAS.—*A Battle.*—By the arrival of the *New York* at New Orleans, Texas dates to the 17th inst. have been received. The Mexicans had attacked the post at Laredo, under command of General Davis, and been repulsed. The following is Gen. D's account of the engagement:—

HEAD QUARTERS T. VAN VOLUNTEERS, Camp Encarnacion, July 7, 1842.

This morning about daylight, the enemy, one hundred strong, entered our old encampment and a few minutes attacked us in our new position, which they kept up for about 20 minutes, and then made a hasty retreat. Three Mexicans were left dead on the field, and from their trails many were dragged off; their killed and wounded could not have been less than thirty men. I am happy to inform you that we had not a man either killed or wounded. My whole force, including Capt. Cazner's company of mounted gunmen, did not exceed six hundred men; the Mexican force, as I learn from a wounded prisoner, consisted of two hundred regular troops and five hundred Rancheros, the whole under the command of Gen. Canales. The building was fitted out for the express purpose of attacking this post. They had one field piece for its defence.

The Late Gale in North Carolina.—A slip from the Washington Whig office, dated July 29, says:—The rains and storms have totally ruined the crops in many parts of the country, and a number of mills are broken. On the 16th a large part of the bridge across our river was carried away, by a flat having sunk and coming in contact with the bridge. This injury, however, great as it is, is trifling moment compared with the awful destruction of lives and property at the bar.

The slip goes on to enumerate eight or ten vessels either totally lost or damaged between New Inlet and Ocracoke.

Gov. Dorr's Portrait.—The New Era assures us that the Portrait of the Governor is to appear very early in the Democratic Review. It should be full length, with particular care given to the *legs*, where there seems to have been more of what the New Era calls "the democratic principle" than in the brains. In only a head-portrait of Dorr, the artist would cheat us out of the most important part of him.

P. S. Don't forget "that sword."

Express.

The French Courier of New York contains a statement of the earnings of Fanny Elssler in the Western World. Since her arrival in 1840 she has danced 221 times, the proceeds of 22 of which were given to charitable objects. For the rest she received $140,000. Her expenses were $40,000, leaving her the round hundred thousand for her two years work. Fanny invested her money in the stocks of New York and Ohio, at such rates that the annual interest on the capital invested will be ten per cent. $10,000.

If a man, twenty-one years of age, begins to save one dollar a week, and put it at interest every year, he would have, at 31 years of age, $650; at 41, $1,850; at 51, $3,650; at 61, $6,150; at 71, $11,500. When we look at these sums, and when we think how much temptation might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much can a man in humble circumstances may save his family with these sums, we cannot help wondering that there are not more savers. $1 a week. He who saves this sum can not only pay his own way, but help the afflicted, and subscribe to various benevolent societies. In short, he may show mercy to thousands in this world, and he may lay up them on their way to a better.

The above calculation is from an English paper, and the interest is reckoned at about one-half the rate in this country. If a man here were to save $1 a week during the time above specified, he would, at seventy one, be worth nearly $20,000, provided the interest be computed semi-annually at 6 per cent. per annum.

Our sister State.—The St. Augustine News says—We have heard a new name suggested for the new "State"—namely West Florida, nor Middle Florida, nor East Florida, nor South Florida—but the "State of Bankruptcy!" as more appropriate to our present condition.

LAHASSEE, July 23.
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July 7, 1842. S
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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3. 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.
Election 1st Thursday (4th day) of August.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG CANDIDATES.—We have the pleasure of stating that
JOHN WINSLOW, and
JAMES M. TURNER,
are Candidates to represent this County in the House of Commons. We hope the friends of these gentlemen and of the Whig cause will rally to the support of this Ticket, which is every way worthy of their confidence.
There is no Whig candidate for the Senate.

THE ELECTION will take place on Thursday. It is too late for us to hope by argument to influence the vote of any one. All we can do, is, to urge every Whig faithfully to do his duty. Let this be done, and all will be well.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.—We have not felt it to be our duty to meddle with the dissensions among our opponents, though we have been amused at their manœuvrings, and at the disappointments of some of the numerous aspirants for Legislative honors. Out of three who were bent on going to the Senate, two came out, and were earnestly fighting the battle, when one of them was "grossly deceived" by information received from those he took to be his "political friends," and in that way juggled the election, which was regarded by his friends as certain. As we propose to offer a word of comment on Mr. Douglas's letter, we answer it:—

To the Freeholders of Cumberland.

ARGUMENT'S MISTAKE, July 29, 1842.

Fellow Citizens: When I first became a Candidate, I established it was on condition, that no Whig should step forward in opposition to Reid and Pate. But on Wednesday last, at Bain's Muster I was informed (as I supposed from unquestionable authority) that Wm. B. Wright was to be run upon which I declined. Being now satisfied, from statements made by Mr. Wright and others, that I have been grossly deceived in information received from those I took to be my political friends, I do now resume my former position, submit my claims and services and hope that the honor they may confer will be rightly appreciated, and any imposition practised upon me fully exposed, by assuring the dignation of all honest meaning men, I subscribe myself yours truly,

SILAS DOUGLAS.

Mr. Douglas was indeed "grossly deceived" by those who induced him to believe, without a particle of proof, that either Mr. Wright or any other Whig would be brought out. The Whigs had no intention to run a candidate at all. They generally preferred Mr. Douglas, and the knowledge of that fact, induced his kind *friends* to deceive him. When Mr. Douglas discovered the trick that had been played off upon him, he immediately declined being a candidate, and sent the above Circular to us *before* its publication in handbill form. We know he was induced to send it here instead of to Cumberland office, by the knowledge that he had been deceived by his *friends*, and the consequent fear that they might suppress his Circular until too late, he being in a distant part of the county. Be that as it may, however, he sent it to us to be printed it, and it fell like a hot shot among the locos. They denounced it in all sorts of ways; some that it was not genuine, that it was got up by the Whigs of Fayetteville, and other such falsehoods. They denounced Douglas as a Whig candidate, asserted that he was incapable of writing such a circular, &c.

We love Mr. Douglas's original letter at this office as the service of any one who may desire to see it, as many have seen it. As we think it very likely he will be elected, we wish he were indeed a Whig Candidate." If he be so ignorant as his own letter will now have it supposed how happens it he locos did not discover it before? For our part, we never saw him, but have always heard he was a respectable and intelligent Farmer, and we trust but hope to see him triumph over the trickery as was attempted to be played off on him by the little Junto of Fayetteville politicians, who have so long managed the county, and who are now trying to break down one of their own leaders who has chosen to act on his own responsibility, without consulting them, and refuses to be put down by them.

GOV. MOREHEAD.—The Western papers give interesting accounts of the Governor's speeches at Lincolnton, Cleveland, Charlotte, Salisbury, &c. We have not room for these accounts now. They will be sufficiently chronicled next week, in the results of the election.

The Governor was to be at Bethania, in Stokes, on yesterday, at Germanton to-day, and at Salem to-morrow.

The following is an authorized correction of a slanderous attack on Gov. Morehead in the last Standard and Carolinian, which the Locofocos are doing here with great assiduity. If we had considered to gather up the thousand and one *true* stories of Mr. Henry's littleness in money matters, what an outcry there would have been against raking up private transactions and assailing private character! The Locos have even complained bitterly of the only exposure of the kind we have made, (and that because it was a public matter and of public concern,) viz: an exposure of the extent of his *patriotism*, and of his claims to public favor, in withholding from the State for many years, *three-fifths* of all the taxes which he ought to have paid:

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The cock and bull story related by the "Standard," in relation to Gov. Morehead's treatment of Elijah Young, has its foundation in the following facts, which cannot be denied. Mr. Young applied to Gov. Morehead last Winter, to know if he could sell him some Pork. The Governor replied that he would take so much (naming the quantity) if Mr. Young would take South Western Rail Road Notes in payment—he having received from the Western part of the State a remittance in that kind of funds, where it was as current as any other money. Mr. Young very readily agreed to receive that kind of pay. Pork was then selling at $3 50 to $3 75, but Gov. Morehead agreed to give Mr Young $4 00. The Pork was delivered, the money paid, (except that Mr. Young, who had agreed to receive pay exclusively in South Western money was only paid about one-half in funds of that description, and the balance in North Carolina notes) and not a word was said evincing dissatisfaction.—The fact is, there were Western drovers here at the time, who would have readily, and perhaps in preference, have taken the South Western money, and though we do not know the fact, we think it very probable that Mr. Young being a neighbor, induced the Governor to purchase of him. Some time afterwards Mr. Young, finding he could not dispose of the money as easily as he wished, called on the Governor and asked him if he would not take it back. The Governor told Mr. Young, it was not convenient for him to do so—that he had agreed to receive that kind of money from him, in consideration of which he had given him rather a higher price for his Pork, and he must do the best he could with it. These are the simple facts as related to us by one who knows, and we challenge any body to deny them.

P. S. Since the above was in type, Mr. *Young* has called on us, to express his regret, that his name has thus been unceremoniously dragged into the papers without his consent. He says our statement is substantially correct, but he thinks the Governor ought to have taken back the money, though he admits he was not at all *bound* to do so by the terms of the contract. Mr. Young says he got off $35 of the money at *par*, without difficulty, and only suffered loss on $20, and had he have kept that sum longer, would, doubtless, have gotten it off without being shaved.

Is not the "Standard" ashamed of itself?

GOV. MOREHEAD AND MISSISSIPPI.—The following letter from a friend in Mississippi may be relied on, as the writer is a member of the Legislature, and personally cognisant of the facts which he states:—

NATCHEZ, July 12, 1842.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have seen in your paper of the 8th ult., under the head of "Morehead and Mississippi," that the Loco Focos of your State had asserted that the Legislature of this State had passed Resolutions of censure on Gov. Morehead, for his letter to Gov. McNutt. Now, sir, such is not the fact. The Legislature of this State passed no such Resolutions. But I can tell you what is the fact,—that the second letter of Gov. Morehead to Gov. McNutt caused many a hearty laugh in and out of the Representative Hall. It was a common talk how Gov. Morehead had *scared it into* Gov. McNutt in his second letter in answer to one from McNutt, where he persisted in demanding Sanders.

Instead of censuring your Governor, all of the members of *our Legislature*, that had a knowledge of the transaction, approved of his course, and considered that of Gov. McNutt.

If the above will be of any service to you, you can use it as you see proper.

THE BOUNDARY TREATY.—See several interesting articles on the subject of this Treaty, by which it appears that the Globe and its Locofoco allies in Congress are endeavoring to prevent its ratification.

See also the interesting debate between Messrs. Calhoun, Crittenden, Preston and Archer.

The rumors from Washington by the last mail lead to a confident hope that the Locofocos have failed in raising up a sufficient opposition to defeat the ratification of the Treaty. Even the Globe has intermitted or abandoned its assaults.

LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Bee of the 19th ult. says that the full returns of the Louisiana Election for Members of the Legislature are received, and that the Senate stands 9 Whigs 8 Locos, and the House 34 Whigs to 26 Locos making a Whig majority on joint ballot of 9.

The Senate stood last year, Whig 8, Loco 9. The House Whig 32, Loco 28. So that, if we have lost the Governor, (who united the Creoles in his support,) we have changed the Senate and increased our majority in the House. The State is still Whig and will vote for Henry Clay.

The Whigs have elected two members of Congress, as before, and the Locos one.

It is worthy of remark, that the Raleigh Standard of the 27th followed the track of the North Carolinian of the 23d, by falsely stating that the Democrats had carried both branches of the Legislature. And that the North Carolinian of the 23th did not correct its falsehood of the 23d, and that the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian of the 26th made the same false statement. This shows an evident combination among all the papers of the party to deceive the people by an absolute well known falsehood.

MR. CAREY, THE TEMPERANCE LECTURER.—A report having gained some currency here, that Mr. Carey had fallen again into his former habits of dissipation, Major Leonard, the President of the Washington Temperance Society in this place, addressed a letter to the President of the Parent Society in Baltimore, which was replied to by the Secretary, who says, "I am authorized by the Washington Society to say that the report is without foundation, and is a malicious falsehood, circulated by some enemies to the Temperance cause."

RATHER PROVOKING.—To have lost Friday's Raleigh Register borrowed, without leave, from our table, and after waiting for its return till Monday, having to hunt up one about town, in the midst of the storm of wind and rain.

We had a cold storm on Monday. The thermometer fell from about 95 on Sunday, to 65 at midday on Monday. A great deal of rain fell.

FALSEHOODS OF THE LAST CAROLINIAN.—The last No. of the Carolinian is peculiarly rich in its accustomed line. We will mention a few of its beauties.

1st. It says that Mr. Deberry voted to receive abolition petitions. We have heretofore given, and now repeat, Mr. Deberry's own declaration that this is utterly false.

2d. It says that the Whigs "are certain of being beaten in the coming election." This is a falsehood to laugh at. We will disprove it sufficiently on Thursday next.

3d. It calls Mr. Wise a Whig, and his scurrility "Whig rhetoric." Mr. Wise calls himself a "Democrat." We call him a Locofoco.

4th. It says that the Whigs are holding back the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills to force President Tyler to sign the Tariff Bill. These bills, every body knows, never pass till about the close of the Session, and it happens unfortunately for the Carolinian's character for veracity, that the Navy Bill was finally passed and sent to the President on Saturday last—the Tariff Bill being still under debate in the Senate.

5th. It says "We hear that McCallum's success is certain" in Moore, Montgomery and Stanly.

6th. It says that "the Whigs circulated about 100,000 copies" of Badger's speech in 1840. There were 5,000 pamphlet copies printed, and perhaps 6 or 8,000 more in the Whig papers. The Carolinian is within 87 to 89,000 of the truth.

7th, 8th, and 9th. It says that "the Whigs spent last year 34,000,000 to carry on the government; and that Mr. Forward reports to Congress that for the next three years they cannot get along under that amount;" and that the Tariff bill lays a tax of sixty-two millions.

10th. It says, "Our accounts from all quarters, are most favorable for the cause of Democracy. Even in Guilford and Wake, where Gov. Morehead has lived, we have accounts that from 1000 to 1200 whigs have deserted him." We had a visit from a Guilford man on Saturday, who told us that he wanted to see this account of Whigs deserting Gov. Morehead in Guilford. He laughed heartily at it. Thursday will show. There was an Orange farmer here on Monday, who said that he had heard 20 Democrats say they would vote for Morehead in consequence of having heard Henry's speech. He said moreover that the whole Whig ticket would be elected in Orange, to which conclusion all our accounts lead us.

The above are a few of the leading falsehoods of the Carolinian; (those concerning ourself we do not care to notice;)—but the following is decidedly the *ne plus ultra*, the most perfect specimen of the Carolinian's peculiar art, viz: "Remember, Democrats! lovers of your country! we have always told you the truth"!!!

Of all the foul assaults upon reputation we have ever seen, the basest is that in the last Carolinian in which the Editor, a stranger in North Carolina, has assailed the reputation of a man dear to North Carolina—a man honored by her with the highest station in her gift,—whose fame is her property, and whose honor has never been impeached by any one who knew him. Governor Owen is in his grave, but it would take a legion of such men as the Editor of the miscalled North Carolinian to convince any man not poisoned by party venom, that his veracity is questioned or questionable. The hyena may howl in vain over his grave.

RHODE ISLAND.—We are sorry to find that trouble is again brewing in Rhode Island. The Dorr men are returning from the neighboring States, to which they had fled, and muttering violence and vengeance. In the midst of this state of things, the Plebeian, the new Locofoco paper in New York, has advised them to *burn the barns, &c. of the landholders!!* Some four or five hundred of these papers containing this incendiary advice were sent to Rhode Island for gratuitous distribution. And in consequence, as might be expected, several houses had actually been set on fire.

Such is the result to which Locofocoism leads.—We do not intend to say that all or even many of that party would countenance such doings. But it is the practice of the party to scout the law and constitution, when they come in contact with the interest or whim of their party; and this can lead to no other result than violence and anarchy. The very attempt thus made in Rhode Island is a case in point. The government there does not suit the Locofoco notions, and they proceed to upset it by violence. Failing in this, they next resort to the burning of barns, &c. in the dead of night, being thereto advised by a newspaper—one of the acknowledged organs of the Locofoco party.

Such is Locofocoism. There is no safety in this or any other country but in a strict maintenance of Law, and an unyielding determination never to give way for a moment to a party which tolerates the substitution of violence and incendiarism.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 25th, after a good deal of uninteresting business, a bill to regulate the Post Office, postage, &c. was taken up, debated, and laid over.

The Tariff Bill was then taken up, and advocated at great length by Mr. Evans.

On Tuesday, a number of bills of little moment were acted on; and then the Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Woodbury replied to Mr. Evans. The debate was further continued between these two gentlemen.

The Editor and Reporter of the N. Y. Express says of this speech, "Mr. Woodbury's argument bore the marks of preparation, labor, great research and designed misrepresentation of fact. It was unworthy of him as a Senator, and disreputable to him as an ex-Cabinet minister. If there was a frank, manly, generous, honest sentiment in the whole speech—and I listened to most of it with great attention—I did not hear it. Economy and retrenchment were advocated by one who had been the agent of the grossest extravagance. An expenditure of seventeen millions of dollars was pronounced sufficient and more than sufficient by the Head of the Treasury Department of Administrations which had expended from twenty-three to nearly forty millions of dollars per annum, and an administration was denounced as extravagant which had to pay not only the debts beyond the expenditures of the late Administration, but which will expend less including the payment of those debts than the two preceding Administrations during many of its years of service."

On Wednesday, the Post Office Bill was debated, amended, and passed. Its chief provision is to require postage on the enormous newspapers, the New World, Brother Jonathan, &c. in some proportion to their size. The present postage is to be continued on newspapers not exceeding 1150 square inches, (such as the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer,) whilst the mammoth papers will have to pay about 14 cents each.

The Senate concurred in several amendments of the House to the Navy Appropriation Bill, disagreed to others, and appointed a Committee of Conference to settle the disagreements with a similar committee from the House.

The Tariff Bill was further discussed by Messrs. Simmons and Woodbury.

On Thursday, the Tariff debate was continued till nearly 6 o'clock.

On Friday, the Tariff debate was continued by several members till 5 o'clock.

And on Saturday it was also the principal subject, and the question was taken on a number of proposed amendments.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Arnold moved to amend the Journal of Saturday, so as to make it show, that when he had offered his bill to reduce the pay and mileage of members, it was objected to by Mr. Saunders of N. C. and thereby not received.

The amendments of the Senate to the army appropriation bill were taken up, and a long and animated debate sprung up, on the subject of reducing the army from 12,500, to 8,000, as proposed by the House, or to 10,000, as proposed by the Senate. The smallest number was advocated by Messrs. Graham of N. C., Adams, Everett, Warren, and other Whig members, on the ground of economy, and the propriety of keeping but a small standing army in time of peace; and opposed by Messrs. Stanly, Ward, Gilmer, Holmes, and others. In the course of the debate the Treaty just concluded with Great Britain was lugged in, and bitterly denounced, on *rumor* as to its provisions, by Messrs. Holmes, Gwin, and other Locofocos. The vote was taken, and the House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment, 117 to 65. The House concurred in four of the Senate's amendments, and non-concurred in nine, among which latter was the amendment to increase the appropriation for Arsenals from $120,000 to $250,000, made by the Senate on the motion of Mr. Graham for the purpose of continuing the work on the N. C. Arsenal.

Mr. Arnold asked leave to introduce his bill to reduce the pay and mileage of Members of Congress. Objection was made by Messrs. Briggs and J. G. Floyd. Mr. A. moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the bill, and the motion was carried, 98 to 43. The bill was then debated by Messrs. Arnold, Briggs, Johnson, Wise and Underwood. A motion by Mr. Wise to lay the bill on the table was rejected, 108 to 51.

On Tuesday, Mr. Arnold's bill again came up, on a motion to *reject* it, which was negatived, 134 to 45. The bill was further advocated by Messrs. Arnold, Pope, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Everett, Fillmore, Botts, Lewis, Gwin, Bowne, and others. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading, 89 to 79.

On Wednesday, after the morning business, Mr. Arnold's bill again came up, and was debated at great length by many members, and finally referred to a select committee of nine members.

On Thursday, Mr. Casey offered a resolution fixing Monday the 15th of August as the day for the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Cushing objected to its reception. Mr. Casey moved a suspension of the Rules to enable him to present the resolution. Yeas 81, Nays 68. Two-thirds being required, the resolution was not received.

The House *insisted* on two of its amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill which had been disagreed to by the Senate.

The principal part of the day was spent in considering a bill to provide for the contingent expenses of the various departments of the government.

On Friday, private bills and reports from committees were the orders of the day.

On Saturday, Mr. Arnold, from the Select Committee, reported his bill to reduce the pay and mileage of members of Congress to $6, and to make a reduction of about 20 per cent. in the salaries of really all civil and military officers. Mr. Gwin presented a counter report and bill. After some debate, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreement between the two Houses on the Navy Appropriation Bill, reported a compromise, which was agreed to 98 to 78. (it was also agreed to in the Senate.) So that the Navy appropriation only needs the President's signature to become a law.

A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. Fillmore of N. Y. the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and one of the very first members of the House, declines a re-election to Congress. Mr. Pickens of S. C. also declines a re-election.

FOREIGN.—The British Queen arrived at New York on Wednesday last, with English and French papers to the 9th ult. The news is of no particular interest.

Death of Mrs. Fox.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Fox, the widow of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. This venerable lady expired yesterday morning, at her seat at St. Anne's Hill near Chertsey, in the 97th year of her age.
English paper.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 7.

The business to day amounts to 4000 bales, consisting of 200 Brazils at 5¼d to 7¾d, 800 Surats at 3¾d to 4d; and the remainder Americans, of which speculators have taken 200 bales, and exporters 200 do. Prices are steady.

THE LAME CAPTAIN.—We neglected last week to notice the fact that Mr. Henry had declined any further canvass of the State. He notified the people to that effect, through the Standard, assigning as a reason, that his health would be endangered thereby at this season of the year. His contest with Morehead at Fayetteville, on the 7th of June, was his last effort; since which time, he is said to have been enjoying himself at his summer house, and in riding through the streets of Fayetteville, "as well as could be expected" of a sick man. If Mr. Henry's health is really so delicate as himself and friends have taken so great *pains* to set forth, we should be the last to take advantage on that score; but this affliction bears so great similarity to that of the lame captain that we can't help thinking there is more than meets the eye in this excuse. "Boys," exclaimed that redoubtable officer, "yonder is the enemy—glory awaits you in the conflict—fight hard—don't run as long as you can help it—as I am a little lame. I'll go now."—*Greensborough Patriot.*

A True Whig.—We saw a gentleman on Saturday last, from the East, who is spending his Summer in the West, proceeding to the County of his residence—a distance of 170 miles—to vote the Whig Ticket. *O! si sic omnes!*—*Raleigh Register.*

ANOTHER PRECEDENT.

Every Locofoco politician in North Carolina seems perfectly *rabid* on the subject of the Act passed by Congress for the relief of the widow Harrison. It is the *shortcoming*, which seasons all their stump-speeches, and is lugged in, head and ears, into all their political addresses. True, the stubborn facts stated by Mr. Graham, in his late Circular, have rather *cornered* the Locofoco demagogues, but, in a sly way, they are as industrious as ever in the use of their dirty weapons. The Address issued from the Salisbury Convention by the *Destructives*, was particularly bitter on the subject of this Appropriation. Of that Convention, Judge Strange was a leading member, and sanctioned, in advance of the publication of the Address, all its statements. The subjoined extract from the reported proceedings of the Senate of the United States, which we have accidentally met with, shows that with the Judge, as with most of his party, it is much easier to *preach* than *practice*. How can he, or any of his allies, after reading this extract, ever again have the effrontery to allude to this subject?

In Senate of United States, June 30 1838.

Mr. Strange asked, and obtained leave by general consent, to introduce a bill for the relief of the widow of John A. Cameron.

Mr. S. explained, at some length, the history of the melancholy bereavement of the widow whose husband was lost in the Pulaski Steamboat. It appeared he was a Judge of the United States Court in Florida; and on that ground, Mr. S. had been urged by her friends to introduce the bill, allowing her half-pay of her late husband's salary.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, said he felt as much as any man could do, for the unfortunate event, but was unwilling to sanction by his vote, such a departure from established principles.

Mr. Strange pointed to the case of the widow of the late General Brown, and read a portion of the Act showing that it was the same in principle, &c. &c.

The above is so peculiarly a case in point, with the Act passed for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, that it would be an idle waste of words to attempt an illustration of its analogy. Both cases involve exactly the same principle, and if it was *right* in *one*, then it certainly could not be *wrong* in the *other*.
Raleigh Register.

More Double Dealing under the name of Democracy!—Twelve months ago, the Loco Focos *refused to pay for the Funeral expenses* of Gen. Harrison, although the expense was *entirely* incurred under the direction of one of their own party; but in the first month of this very session, when old Col. Hunter, (a Van Buren man,) the Assistant Door-keeper of the House, *died*, the following Resolution passed the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote:

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House pay the Funeral expenses of Col. John W. Hunter, late Assistant Door-keeper of this House."

Not one Loco Foco Member of Congress voted against this Resolution! And why? Because no party purpose or political capital was to be made, by crawling like grovelling reptiles into the grave, and feeding like hungry worms on *that* dead body.

Col. Hunter left *no wife*, and therefore Congress made no appropriation for his widow. A Whig House of Representatives elected him Assistant Doorkeeper, although a Van Buren man. He was an old man in bad health, who had served many years in that capacity, and the Whigs said they would not turn him out. But when he died, *they immediately abolished the office*, and thereby *saved Fifteen hundred dollars to the people every year!*
Raleigh Register.

Johnston.—The gallant and patriotic county of Johnston, we are gratified to learn, is likely to win fresh laurels in the present contest. An esteemed friend of intelligence and high respectability, writes that the prospect of the whigs in that county are brighter than they have been in eight years. It is believed the whole whig ticket, for both Senate and Commons will be triumphantly elected; and that Morehead will beat Henry in Johnston and Wayne by a larger vote than he got over Saunders in those two counties. Henry don't take with the Democrats of Wayne.—*Raleigh Star.*

The Richmond Enquirer, of 9th December 1815, thus comments on President Madison's Message, showing that both Mr. Madison and the Enquirer were in favor of protection to Manufactures:—

"The President, in speaking of the finances, urges a word in favor of the Manufactures. He recommends, that in adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, such a tariff may be used as to protect certain manufactures, more especially "articles necessary for the public defence or connected with the primary wants of individuals."—And certainly this is a subject worthy the attention of Congress. It is due to men, who have risked such large capitals on such articles, to save them from ruin, by preserving the duties on the articles which they raise, at a *high ratio*," &c.

Extract from Mr. Madison's special message of February 20, 1815.

"But (said Mr. Madison) there is *no* subject that can enter with *greater* force and merit into the deliberations of Congress than a consideration of the means to *preserve and promote the manufactures* which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth I *anxiously* recommend, therefore, to the *prompt* and *constant guardianship* of Congress.

Extracts from a speech of Mr. Calhoun, on the Tariff of 1816, to the House of Representatives.

"Neither agriculture, manufactures, nor commerce, (said Mr. Calhoun,) taken separately, are the cause of wealth; it flows from them combined, and cannot exist without each. The wealth of any single nation or individual, it is true, may not immediately be derived from the three, but it always pre-supposes the existence of the three sources, though derived immediately from one or two of them only. Taken in its most enlarged sense, without commerce, industry would have no stimulus; without manufactures, it would be without the means of production; and without agriculture neither of the others could exist; when separated entirely and permanently, they must perish. * * * When our manufactures are grown to a certain perfection, as they soon will, under *the fostering care of Government*, we will no longer experience those evils. *The farmer will find a ready market for his surplus produce*, and, what is of almost equal consequence, *a certain and cheap supply* of all his wants. His prosperity will diffuse itself to every class of the community.

"He did not think it a decisive objection to the system, especially when it had incidental political advantages, which, in his opinion, were more than a counterpoise to it. *It produced an interest strictly American, as much so as agricultural.* In this it had the decided advantage of commerce or navigation. Again, (said Mr. C.,) it is calculated to bind together more closely our widely spread republic. It will greatly increase our mutual dependence and intercourse, and will, as a necessary consequence, excite an increased attention to internal improvement—a subject every way intimately connected with the ultimate attainment of national strength and the perfection of our political institutions. He regarded the fact that it would make the parts adhere more closely, that it would form a new and most powerful cement, as far outweighing any political objections that might be urged against the system."

Supreme Court.—The arguments of Counsel have closed before this Tribunal and the Court will now proceed to deliver its Opinions.

The following Opinions have been delivered:

Daniel, J., in Dailey *v.* Dismal Swamp Co., from Camden, affirming the Judgment below. Also, in State to the use of Woodfin *v.* McGee and others, from Macon, affirming the decision in the Court below. Also, in Lewis *v.* Bradley, from Burke, affirming the Judgment below. Also, in Baldridge *v.* Allen, from Rutherford, affirming the Judgment below. Also, in Holley *v.* Freeman, from Bertie, affirming the Judgment below. Also, in Doe ex dem Matthews *v.* Matthews, from Chatham, affirming the Judgment below. Also, in Averitt *v.* Foy, in Equity from Onslow, dismissing the Bill.

Gaston, J., in Cox *v.* Skeen, from Davidson, reversing the Judgment below. Also, in Gardner *v.* Rowland, from Yancy, affirming the Judgment below. Also, in State to the use of Hutchins *v.* Holcombe, from Surry, reversing the Judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Kirby, from Macon, directing that a new trial be granted. Also, in State *v.* Cockerham, from Haywood, declaring that there is no error in the order appealed from. Also, in McReynolds *v.* Harshaw and others, in Equity from Cherokee, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory orders appealed from. Also, in Crawford and others *v.* Shaver and others, in Equity from Rowan, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory order appealed from.

Mr. John Holmes, of the lower part of Bladen County, was killed instantly by lightning on Wednesday last, whilst in the field planting potatoe slips; a dog and three hogs near him were killed by the same flash.
Wilmington Chronicle.

Not for many years has there been a gale on the North Carolina coast so destructive to vessels as that of the 12th. Its greatest violence seems to have been in the region extending about thirty miles North and South of Hatteras Cape. It is probable that upwards of forty vessels, altogether, mostly schooners, were lost. A great many lives were likewise lost.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Arrival of Troops.—Company A. of the third Artillery, under command of Lieut. Fish, arrived at Smithville on Monday in the Gov. Dudley, from Charleston, and will garrison Fort Johnson. These troops are recently from service in Florida.

Major Childs who is assigned to the command of the Post is expected in a few weeks.
Wilmington Chronicle.

Currituck Inlet.—We learn, says the Old North State, that during the blow and rain on Tuesday and Wednesday last, a channel, 9 feet deep, was cut through at Currituck Inlet from the Sound to the Sea.

The uses of a Wife.—Dorr is not a married man. If he had been, his wife would have kept him at home out of trouble.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Great Western, with English news to the 16th ult., has arrived at New York.

The Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the King of France, and heir apparent to the Throne, was killed in jumping from his carriage whilst the horses were running away. This is a great shock to France, for the Prince was universally beloved. He was thirty-two years of age. His son, the Count of Paris, aged 4 years, is now heir apparent to the Throne. This renders the event the more afflicting, for in case of the death of Louis Phillippe, who is near 70, a regency will succeed, and perhaps a dispute about the succession.

A fair business was doing in Cotton at Liverpool, without change in prices.

New Army Regulation.—We learn that orders have been issued not to enlist any foreigners. This is right.

MARRIED,

At the plantation of Mr. John Kelly, near this town, on Tuesday the 26th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON ROSE, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss MARGARET CASEY, neice of Mr. Kelly.

In Montgomery County, on the 19th inst., at the residence of Thomas Williams, Esq., by James C. Roper, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL W. GARDNER to Miss LUCY STACY, daughter of the late Buckner Stacy, all of Montgomery County.

DIED,

At his residence near the Cross Roads, in Columbus county, on Saturday the 16th inst., at an advanced age, the Rev. DENNIS LENNON.

On the 19th ult., at the summer residence of her father, ELLEN NORTH, daughter of the Rev. John C. Coit of Cheraw, aged eight months.

In Cheraw, on the 21st inst., WILLIAM C., son of Mr. Henry W. Tomlinson, aged two years and three months.

In Greensborough, on the 22d instant, MARTHA PARKER, wife of Jonathan Parker.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Monday last, Henrietta Co's Boat Nelson, with Goods for H. & E. J. Lilly, P. Pearce, J. Kelly, J. C. & G. B. Atkins, Phœnix Company, W. E. Kirkpatrick, J. D. Williams, Benbow & Co., S. W. Tillinghast, B. Rose, J. Sundy, E. W. Willkings, J. W. Wright, and J. S. Pearson, of this place; and for J. Stamp, W. J. Harrington, J. Cowles, B. F. Findley, Young & Bailey, Thomas & Bethel, S. R. Fuller, W. W. Elms, J. Irwin, T. B. Falls, T. Smith, T. Caldwell & Son, and A. N. Tomlinson, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 23.—Schr. Schuylkill from Philadelphia. 25.—Schrs. Columbia from Boston, Minerva from New York; sloop New Era from Shallote.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.—Schr. Susan for Boston. 23.—Brig Alarie for New York; Schr. Susan and Benjamin for Turks Island.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—AUGUST 3.

Brandy, peach,	45		Lead, bar,	7	a 8
Ditto, apple,	33	a 36	Mackerel,		none
Bacon,	6	a 6½	Molasses,	22	a 26
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Oats,		40
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80	a 85
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Nails, cut,	6	a
Coffee,	11	a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton,	5	a 8	Sugar, brown,	6½	a 10
Cotton Bag'ng.	20	a 25	Lump,	14	
Corn. (scarce)	60	a 65	Loaf,	15	a 18
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Salt,	50	a 60
Candles, F. F.	17		Sack,	$2½	a 2½
Flour,	$5	a $6	Tallow,	10	a 10½
Feathers,	25	a 30	Tin, box,		12½
Flaxseed,	$1 00	a $1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1¼	a 2½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Wheat,	85	a $1 00
dry,	12½	a 14	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Iron,	5	a 5½	Wool,	15	a 20
Lard,	6	7			
Lime,	$1½				

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture. 7½ cts. pr. y'd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.) 7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 27.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine was up to 2.22 two or three days ago, but has come down to 2.18, the rate of sales yesterday. Tar stands at $1.00.

Timber.—Dull during the past week; no sale heard of.

Lumber.—Transaction in river quarter boards at 7½ and in wide boards at 5 dls., both on a short credit.

Bacon.—Continues at about our previous rates, say 5½ to 6½ for Sides and Shoulders, and 8½ to 9 for Hams; the latter scarce.

Lard.—This article is not plentiful just now. We quote 6½ to 7 cents.

Corn.—Enough offering to supply the demand. Sale of a river cargo at 60 cents.

Rice.—Nothing doing in the article.

Sales of Shingles at 1 20; W. O. bbl. staves at 12 dls.; R. O. Hhd. at 7 and 7½; W. O. heading at 19 dls.

CHERAW MARKET—July 26.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 30; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

PERSONS who can make it convenient to settle accounts with the Subscriber by the 5th of August, will confer a favor by doing so. E. J. HALE.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
100 BBLS. THOMAST

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers; Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 95tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter steamed Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags RIO COFFEE,
15 do. prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shoe and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.
NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14. 61f

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 93tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also Keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few rds South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 64tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each) fine OLD MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 85tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Ray Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841 54tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

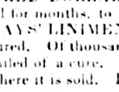
30 By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.



ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Street's, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 100 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared.—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL.
Near Fayetteville

February 7, 1842. 88tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

H. ERAMBERT,
TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his Shop, *when made as cut.*

May 28, 1842. 4-3m

University of Maryland.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Regular Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the 31st of October, and continue four months. The Preliminary Course of Lectures, to which Students are admitted without additional charge, will commence on the first Monday of September. These Lectures are wholly independent of the Regular Course, which is complete in itself. The term will be considered entire to all who enter before the 10th of November.

NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Obstetrics.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

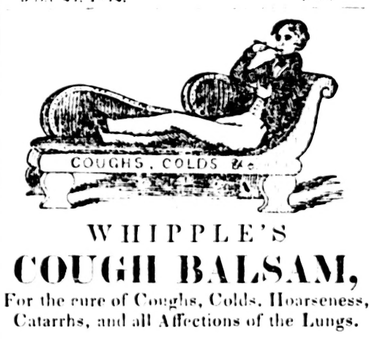
NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.—Professor of Surgery.

SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene.

JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.—Professor of Special and General Anatomy.

SAMUEL CHEW, *Dean.*

June 24, 1842. 9 8tv



WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief, and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*

Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE,

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.

Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89 6m

HUMAN HAIR.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

May 18. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William J. Anderson of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

William R. Carman of Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Albert Torrence of Cumberland County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

John McKinnie of Sampson County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 9, 1842. 10-10v

TRUSTEES' SALE.

ON Friday the 12th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of Archibald Cameron, deceased, about 14 miles North of Fayetteville, the Subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to him by the said Cameron, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on six months credit, the purchasers giving bonds with two good securities, all the property conveyed by said deed of Trust, consisting of Two Tracts of valuable Land, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, near the Bluff meeting House, containing 1000 acres, more or less; also, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*

July 8, 1842. 10-ts

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Sedlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 4 f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

G. G. SMITH
(From London.)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 1, 1842.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

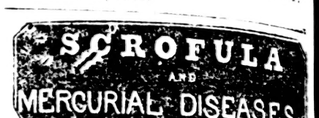
February 10, 1842. 4tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the Will and Testament of Col. Jos. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.



TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED
SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of sarsaparilla.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in single Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a scrofulous case. It is admirably calculated in such cases to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is much debilitated. The use of one or two bottles on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and in bad cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE at his Drug Store, No. 208 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 59tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 100,000 boxes have been sold, and in one instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinion of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a bad cold in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with unfailing success.—*Ledger.*

Price 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public to twelve years, and as fast as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and fail not without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair test of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consuming complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is clogged perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.